

POWER SHARING

1. Belgium Shares borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and?
 (A) England (B) Norway (C) Luxembourg (D) Italy
2. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak.....?
 (A) French (B) Dutch (C) German (D) English
3. 20 % of the people of Brussels Speak.....?
 (A) Dutch (B) English (C) German (D) Italian
4. Brussels presented a special problem:What was it?
 (A) Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital
 (B) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital
 (C) Other foreign languages were seeping in
 (D) English was becoming dominant
5. What percentage of Srilankan Population is Tamil Speaking?
 (A) 50% (B) 20% (C) 18% (D) 16%
6. The people whose forefathers came from India to Srilanka as plantation workers during the colonial period are called.....
 (A) Sri Lankan Tamils (B) Indian Tamils
 (C) Tamil Indians (D) Indian Sri Lankans
7. Most of the Sinhalese Speaking people in Srilanka are.....?
 (A) Hindus (B) Christians (C) Muslims (D) Buddhists
8. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?
 (A) 1949 (B) 1950 (C) 1948 (D) 1951
9. Inan Act was passed to recognise Sinhalese as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhalese applicants for university positions and government jobs?
 (A) 1956 (B) 1957 (C) 1958 (D) 1959
10. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased theamong the Sri Lankan Tamils?
 (A) Protests (B) Favoritism
 (C) Feeling of alienation (D) Subordination
11. By the 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding?
 (A) Certain rights
 (B) Independent Tamil Eelam (state)
 (C) Sovereign State
 (D) Priority in Jobs for Tamils
12. When did the Civil War of Sri Lanka end?
 (A) 2010 (B) 2009 (C) 2005 (D) 2011
13. How many times was the constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?
 (A) Three times (B) Two times (C) Four times (D) Once
14. The Constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the central government?

- (A) Shall be equal (B) Dutch speaking shall be more
(C) French speaking will be more (D) None of the above
15. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking. What powers does it hold?
(A) Cultural, educational and language-related issues.
(B) Political issues
(C) Defence related issues
(D) All of the above
16. Give reason as to why power sharing can be good for a country?
(A) it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
(B) is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
(C) It does not lead to confusion in managing the state
(D) A & B
17. Give one moral reason as why power sharing is good?
(A) it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
(B) It does not lead to confusion in managing the state
(C) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed
(D) power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
18. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to?
(A) Democracy
(B) Dictatorship
(C) Monarchy
(D) Undivided political power under one sect
19. Give an example of horizontal distribution of power?
(A) governments at the provincial or regional level.
(B) legislature, executive and judiciary
(C) among different social groups
(D) political parties, pressure groups and movements
20. Which is a federal division of power?
(A) governments at the provincial or regional level.
(B) legislature, executive and judiciary
(C) among different social groups
(D) political parties, pressure groups and movements
21. Where power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, what is the functioning of this system called?
(A) Horizontal system (B) system of checks and balances
(C) System of shared duties (D) System of limited power
22. Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka
1. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
2. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
3. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
4. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines
Which of the statements is correct?
(A) All of the above (B) 1, 2 and 4 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4

23. In Sri Lanka, there are about..... percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala?
 (A) 10 (B) 15 (C) 7 (D) 12
24. In Srilanka the democratically elected government adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy?
 (A) Extreme (B) Democratic (C) Political (D) Majoritarian
25. In Srilanka, a new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Tamil Indians
 (A) Hindu (B) Buddhist (C) Christian (D) Islam
26. In Belgium.....
 (A) The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government
 (B) The state governments are subordinate to the Central Government
 (C) The state governments have no say before the central govt
 (D) The state government can contradict the Central government
27. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, was chosen as the headquarter?
 (A) Paris (B) Brussels (C) Rome (D) London
28. Name one prudential reason for power sharing?
 (A) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 (B) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 (C) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system
 (D) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
29. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power sharing:
 1. reduces conflict among different communities
 2. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
 3. delays decision making process
 4. accommodates diversities
 5. increases instability and divisiveness
 6. promotes people's participation in government
 7. undermines the unity of a country
 (A) 1, 2, 4, 6 (B) 1, 3, 5, 6 (C) 1, 2, 4, 7 (D) 2, 3, 4, 7
30. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:
 1. Power sharing is good for democracy.
 2. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 Which of these statements are true and false?
 (A) 1 is true but 2 is false (B) Both 1 and 2 are true
 (C) Both 1 and 2 are false (D) 1 is false but 2 is true
31. Choose the incorrect statement.
 (A) Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies
 (B) Both of them dealt with the question of power-sharing similarly
 (C) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country was possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of all communities
 (D) In Sri Lanka, majority community forced its domination over others and refused to share power.
32. Which one of the following communities constituted majority in Brussels?
 (A) French Speaking (B) Dutch Speaking
 (C) German Speaking (D) None of them

33. Power can be shared in modern democracies in the following ways:
(A) Among different organs of the government
(B) Among various levels
(C) Among different social groups
(D) All the above
34. Who elects the community government in Belgium?
(A) People belonging to one language community only
(B) By the leader of Belgium
(C) The citizens of the whole country
(D) The community leaders to Belgium
35. Which one of the following communities constituted minority in Brussels?
(A) French Speaking (B) Dutch Speaking
(C) German Speaking (D) None of them
36. In which one of the following countries principle of majoritarianism led to civil war?
(A) Pakistan (B) Sri Lanka (C) Belgium (D) India
37. Which of the following statements is not true?
(A) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country is possible only by sharing power
(B) In Sri Lanka, the majority community wants to force domination over others
(C) In Sri Lanka, the demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by Tamils has been granted
(D) Division of Belgium along linguistic lines was averted due to power sharing
38. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?
(A) French and English (B) Dutch and English
(C) French and Dutch (D) Dutch and Sinhala
39. Which of the following ethnic groups in Belgium has the largest population?
(A) Walloon (B) Flemish (C) German (D) None of the above
40. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called
(A) horizontal distribution (B) parallel distribution
(C) vertical division (D) diagonal division
41. Which one of the following is not a valid reason for power sharing?
(A) for majoritarianism
(B) being part and parcel of democracy
(C) to reduce tensions
(D) for political stability
42. Which one of the following statements about coalition Government is true?
(A) Power is shared among the different organs of the government
(B) Power is shared among governments at different levels
(C) Power is shared by different social groups
(D) Power is shared by two or more political parties
43. The Government in which power is shared by two or more political parties, is known as:
(A) Community Government (B) Unitary Government
(C) Federal Government (D) Coalition Government

44. Which one of the following communities is not related to Sri Lanka?
 (A) Sinhala's (B) Indian Tamils
 (C) Parsis (D) Sri Lankan Tamils
45. Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called:
 (A) Sri Lankan Tamils (B) Indian Tamils
 (C) Muslim Tamils (D) None of the above
46. What is the percentage of German-speaking people in Belgium?
 (A) 59 (B) 40 (C) 60 (D) 1
47. Which one of the following is the only official language of Sri Lanka?
 (A) English (B) Hindi (C) Tamil (D) Sinhala
48. Power sharing is desirable because it helps
 (A) to increase pressure on government
 (B) to reduce possibilities of conflicts
 (C) to generate awareness among people
 (D) to increase percentage of votes
49. Which one of the following statements about community government is true?
 (A) Power is shared among different organs of the government
 (B) Power is shared among governments at different levels
 (C) Power is shared by different social groups
 (D) Power is shared by two or more political parties
50. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?
 (A) Sinhala's (B) Sri Lankan Tamils
 (C) Indian Tamils (D) Muslims
51. Which of the following languages is not spoken in Belgium?
 (A) French (B) Dutch (C) Danish (D) German
52. Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers?
 (A) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments
 (B) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government
 (C) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government
 (D) There is no vertical division of powers
53. Non-sharing of power leads to
 (A) peace among all the communities
 (B) tyranny of the majority and oppression of the minority
 (C) negation of the very spirit of democracy
 (D) both (B) and (C)
54. Which of the following countries have federal division of powers?
 (A) India (B) Belgium (C) Sri Lanka (D) Both (A) and (B)
55. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s?
 (A) Both the communities demanded special powers

- (B) The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community
- (C) The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community
- (D) Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community
56. Which of the statements about power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka are correct?
- (A) In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking people
- (B) In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority
- (C) The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power-sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs
- (D) The transformation of Belgium from a unitary government to a federal one prevented the division of country on linguistic lines.
57. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are
- (A) Buddhists (B) Hindus (C) Muslims (D) Christians
58. Which of the following was not one of the initial demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils?
- (A) Recognition of Tamil as an official language
- (B) Regional autonomy
- (C) Equality of opportunity in securing jobs and education
- (D) Creation of an independent Tamil Eelam (state)
59. In which part of Sri Lanka are the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?
- (A) North and South (B) North and East
- (C) East and West (D) South and East
60. Which of the following is not a major social group in Sri Lanka?
- (A) Sinhala-speakers or Sinhala Community
- (B) Sri Lankan Tamils
- (C) Indian Tamils
- (D) Anglo-Indians
61. Which is the capital city of Belgium?
- (A) Wallonia (B) Brussels (C) Bonn (D) Paris
62. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?
- (A) Tamil (B) Sinhala (C) Hindi (D) English